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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/887,763	06/22/2001	Jae-Wook Lee	678-684 (P9677)	8715
28249	7590	11/14/2005	EXAMINER	
DILWORTH & BARRESE, LLP 333 EARLE OVINGTON BLVD. UNIONDALE, NY 11553				PEREZ, ANGELICA
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2684

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/887,763	LEE, JAE-WOOK
Examiner	Perez M. Angelica	Art Unit 2684

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 November 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, with respect to claims 7-9, filed on 11/15/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remarks, the applicant argued in substance:

(A) On page 5, applicant's remarks read: "...review of U. S. Provisional Application no. 60/237,330 reveals that this priority document fails to provide support for the disclosure cited by the Examiner in the Enns et al. Accordingly, Enns et al. is not prior art to the pending application. A copy of the Enns et al. provisional application is enclosed for the Examiner's convenience".

In response to argument (A), the examiner points the paragraphs where customization of the visual display is present. E.g.: "We've taken this concept a step further by making the home screen fully customizable by the user. Layouts can be created using an XMtm-based authoring language that use plug-ins to display information on the page. This information can range from your current carrier name to the latest sports scores to stock quotes. It's very similar to the Digital Dashboard concept from the desktop. Throughout this document, the following two terms are used heavily. I'm going to define them now in hopes that it will help make the rest of the document and the invention easier to understand. Layout: A text document, written using an XMla-based language that defines the look of a home screen. It consists of sections that include plug-ins, and each section defines the position, fonts, colours, and display of the plug-ins. Advanced users, graphic designers, OEMS, Carriers, etc. can

easily author their own layouts". [page 1, paragraphs 1-4] Therefore, cited prior art clearly supported the cited limitations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (Kim, Hong Joo; US Patent 6,466,292 B1) in view of Yamazaki (US Patent No.: 5,956,656 A) and further in view of Rosesmann (Rosesmann, Alain; US Patent No.: 6,147,670).

Regarding claim 1, Kim teaches a method for displaying a message in a folder-type mobile terminal (figure 6, item 200b; where the message can be the telephone number) including a main body (figure 5, item 230), a sub-body foldably mounted to the main body (figures 6, item 210; where sub-body 210 is mounted on main body 230), the sub-body having a first display mounted on an outer side (figure 6, item 200b) and a second display mounted on an inner side (figure 5, item 200a), the method comprising: upon receipt of a message, while the sub-body is folded to the main body (column 3, lines 19-25; where the message is displayed on the outer display while the telephone is in a folded position), displaying an indicator indicating receipt of the message on the first

display (column 3, lines 19-25; where the indicator can be "caller identification number" or "time and date" information); displaying the received message on the first display (column 7, lines 14-20; e.g., "...a received message...can be displayed even when the folding cover is closed").

Kim does not specifically teach where displaying the received message on the first display is effectuated at a user's request.

In related art concerning a wireless selective call receiver operable in cover closing state, Yamazaki teaches where the received message on the first display is effectuated at a user's external display request (column 4, lines 49-53; e.g., "user pushes the control switch...content of the message will be displayed...").

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim 's mobile terminal with external display and Yamazaki's displaying the received message at a user's request in order to selectively check messages, as taught by Yamazaki.

Kim in view of Yamazaki does not specifically teach of slidngly displaying the message.

In related art, concerning a method of displaying elements having a width greater than a screen display width, Rosessmann teaches of slidngly displaying the message (column 4, lines 50-62).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim in view of Yamazaki mobile terminal with external

display with Rossmann slidngly displaying the message in order to "display information having a width greater than the screen display screen width", as taught by Rossmann.

Regarding claim 3, Kim in view of Yamazaki and further in view of Rossmann teaches al the limitations as stated in claim 1. In addition, Yamazaki teaches where the received message is moved by shifting the received message by a predetermined number of bytes (column 6, lines 5-15; where the message is moved when the switch is pushed). Rossmann further teaches where the message moves a predetermined number of bytes each millisecond (column 4, lines 56-59; where the timing is an inventor's choice).

Regarding claim 4, Kim in view of Yamazaki and further in view of Rossmann teaches al the limitations of claim 1. Kim further teaches where displaying initial information selected from the group consisting of a RSSI bar, a battery icon, a date, a day and a current time on the first display at a user's external display release request (column 6, lines 4-7; where the examiner has selected "current time" from the choices provided by the applicant).

Regarding claim 6, Kim in view of Yamazaki further in view of Rossmann teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Kim further teaches of a received time and a callers phone number, following the received message, on the first display (column 3, lines 19-24).

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim in view of Yamazaki and Rossmann as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Richards (Richards et al.; US Patent 6,141,540 A).

Regarding claims 2 and 5, Kim in view of Yamazaki and further in view of Rosesmann teaches all the limitations as stated in claim 1 and 4, respectively).

Kim in view of Yamazaki does not specifically teach where the user's external display request is received by pressing a key mounted on an outside of the folder-type mobile terminal.

In related art concerning a dual mode communication device, Richards teaches where the user's external display request is received by pressing a key mounted on an outside of the folder-type mobile terminal (column 1, lines 53-55 and column 2, lines 19-21; e.g., "message scrolling").

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim in view of and Yamazaki and further in view of Rosesmann mobile terminal with external display with Richards's external display release request in order to take advantage of the accessibility and convenience of the keypad usage when the device is closed, as taught by Richards.

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim in view of Richards, further in view of Rosesmann, and further in view of Enns (Enns et al., Pub. No.: 2002/0,065,110.A1).

Regarding claim 7, Kim teaches of a method for displaying a message in a folder-type mobile terminal (figure 6, item 200b; where the message can be the telephone number) including a main body (figure 5, item 230), a sub-body foldably mounted to the main body (figures 6, item 210; where sub-body 210 is mounted on main body 230), the sub-body having a first display mounted on an outer side (figure 6,

item 200b) and a second display mounted on an inner side (figure 5, item 200a), the method comprising: upon receipt of a message, while the sub-body is folded (column 3, lines 19-25; where the message is displayed on the outer display while the telephone is in a folded position), displaying an indicator indicating receipt of the message on the first display (column 3, lines 19-25; where the indicator can be "caller identification number" or "time and date" information); displaying the received message on the first display (column 7, lines 14-20; e.g., "...a received message...can be displayed even when the folding cover is closed).

Kim does not specifically teach of receipt of a key input corresponding to a user's external display request.

In related art concerning a dual mode communication device, Richards teaches where the user's external display request is received by pressing a key mounted on an outside of the folder-type mobile terminal (column 1, lines 53-55 and column 2, lines 19-21; e.g., "message scrolling").

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim's mobile terminal with external display with Richards's external display release request in order to take advantage of the accessibility and convenience of the keypad usage when the device is closed, as taught by Richards.

Kim in view of Richards does not specifically teach of slidingly displaying the message.

In related art, concerning a method of displaying elements having a width greater than a screen display width, Rossmann teaches of slidingly displaying the message (column 4, lines 50-62).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim in view of Richards mobile terminal with external display with Rossmann slidingly displaying the message in order to "display information having a width greater than the screen display screen width", as taught by Rossmann.

Kim in view of Richards and further in view of Rossmann does not specifically teach of determining whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode, or where the first display is not set to the double-line display mode and displaying the received message on the first display and displaying the message ahead of the caller's phone number and time.

In related art dealing with displays, Enns teaches where the position and order of the received information can be programmed to appear as desired on the display and determining whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode (pages 1 and 2, paragraphs 0013 and 0014 and 0015 and 0016).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim, Richards and Rossmann display to receive a messages with Enns's display customization in order to present information in any desired order, as taught by Enns.

6. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim in view of Richards,

Regarding claim 8, Kim teaches of a method for displaying a message in a folder-type mobile terminal (figure 6, item 200b; where the message can be the telephone number) including a main body (figure 5, item 230), a sub-body foldably mounted to the main body (figures 6, item 210; where sub-body 210 is mounted on main body 230), the sub- body having a first display mounted on an outer side (figure 6, item 200b) and a second display mounted on an inner side (figure 5, item 200a), the method comprising: upon receipt of a message, while the sub-body is folded (column 3, lines 19-25, where the message is displayed on the outer display while the telephone is in a folded position), displaying an indicator indicating receipt of the message on the first display (column 3, lines 19-25., where the indicator can be "caller identification number" or "time and date" information); displaying the received message on the first display (column 7, lines 14- 20*, e.g., "...a received message...can be displayed even when the folding cover is closed); and if the first display is not set to the double-line display mode, displaying the message on the first display (column 7, lines 14-20*, e.g., "received message...displayed even when the folding cover is closed").

Kim does not specifically teach where upon receipt of a key input corresponding to a user's external display request.

In related art concerning a dual mode communication device, Richards teaches where the user's external display request is received by pressing a key mounted on an outside of the folded-type mobile terminal (column 1, lines 53-55 and column 2, lines 19- 21. e g., "message scrolling").

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim's mobile terminal with external display with Richards's external display release request in order to take advantage of the accessibility and convenience of the keypad usage when the device is closed, as taught by Richards.

Kim in view of Richards does not specifically teach of determining whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode; if the first display is set to the double-line display mode, if the first display is set to a double-line display mode, displaying the received message on the first line of the first display and fixedly displaying a message received time and a caller's phone number on a second line of the first display; and if the first display is not set to the double-line display mode, displaying the message on the first display.

In related art dealing with displays, Enns teaches of determining whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode; if the first display is set to the double-line display mode (pages 1 and 2, paragraphs 0013 and 0014 and 0015 and 0016., where the position and order of the received information can be programmed to appear as desired on the display and directed to determine whether the first display is set to a double-line display mode), displaying the received message on the first line of the first display and fixedly displaying a message received time and a caller's phone number on a second line of the first display (Figure 5, items 501 ; 502, 503 and 504., present different arrangements of the position and order of displayed information; paragraphs

0080, lines 1-3a and 9-13, paragraph 0083., e.g., "...a wide variety of the formatting options that may be used to customize the arrangement of similar data on a display).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kim in view of Richards's display to receive a messages with Enns's display customization in order to present information in any desired order including, as taught by Enns.

Regarding claim 9, Kim in view of Richards and further in view of Enns teaches all the limitations of claim 8. Kim further teaches of slidingly displaying the message received time and the caller's' phone number, following the received message if the first display is not set to the double line display mode (column 3, lines 19-24).

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

US006201526B1, relates to a visual display device that scrolls messages at different speeds.

US005872521A, relates to a method and apparatus for making messages in selective call receivers.

US 5,710,576, refers to a portable electronic apparatus having partial display function.

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angelica Perez whose telephone number is 571-272-7885. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either the PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through the Private PAIR only. For more information about the pair system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Information regarding Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system can be found at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2600's customer service number is 703-306-0377.

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Angelica Perez
(Examiner)



NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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November 2, 2005